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CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/39 of 30 November 1992, adopted by consensus, in which the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction 1/ was commended,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

Recalling also its resolution 46/35 B of 6 December 1991, in which the Assembly condemned vigorously all actions that violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 2/

Determined to make progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, including the prohibition of all types of weapons of mass destruction,

Welcoming the completion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, the result of many years of intensive negotiations by the Conference on Disarmament, which constitutes an historic achievement in the field of arms control and disarmament,

Welcoming also the successful signing ceremony in Paris on 13 to 15 January 1993, where one hundred and thirty States signed the Convention, and the subsequent signature of seventeen States in New York,

Welcoming further the progress achieved by the Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague,

Convinced that the Convention, particularly as adherence to it approaches universality, will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and improve the security of all States and that it therefore merits the strong support of the entire international community,

Convinced also that the implementation of the Convention should promote expanded international trade, technological development and economic cooperation in the chemical sector, in order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States parties,

Determined to ensure the efficient and cost-effective implementation of the Convention,

1. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so to sign the Convention in order to achieve universal adherence;

2. Also calls upon all signatory States, according to their respective constitutional processes, to become parties to the Convention at the earliest possible date, thus contributing to its rapid entry into force and to the early achievement of universal adherence;

3. Reaffirms the necessity that all States ensure the effective implementation of this unprecedented, global, comprehensive and verifiable multilateral disarmament agreement, thereby enhancing cooperative multilateralism as a basis for international peace and security;

2/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929)2318.

4. Requests all signatory States to play full and active roles in the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;

5. Encourages the Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to further pursue its efforts for the purpose of carrying out the necessary preparations for the effective implementation of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention.